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NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

PROPOSED MASTER PLAN FOR
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT, FLORIDA

A public meeting will be held beginning at 9:30 a.m. on October 15, 1971 in the meeting room of the County Commission and School Board, Room 229, St. Johns County Courthouse, King and Cordova Streets, St. Augustine, Florida, to present the proposed Master Plan for the future operation and development of Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, St. Augustine. The public is invited and comments will be appreciated.

The purpose of the meeting is to inform the public about the draft Master Plan, and to provide an opportunity for the public and interested agencies and organizations to participate in the planning process. Those individuals or organizations wishing to make oral statements may do so provided they notify the Superintendent, Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, 1 Castillo Drive, St. Augustine 32084, by October 11, 1971, of their desire to do so. Written statements may be submitted to that address for review up to 30 days after the meeting. Questions and suggestions at the meeting also will be welcomed.

Copies of the draft Master Plan are available for review at the National Monument headquarters, 1 Castillo Drive, St. Augustine, Florida; Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 8th and Marshall Streets, Richmond, Virginia; and the Department of the Interior Building, 18th and C Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Charles S. Marshall
Acting Director, Southeast Region
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior

A MASTER PLAN
for
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT

July, 1971

CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT
1 SOUTH CASTILLO DRIVE
ST AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA 32084-3699

MAS
1971

Castillo de San Marcos
National Monument

Master Plan

recommended **date**

Chief, Office of Environmental Planning and Design

approved

Director, Southeast Region

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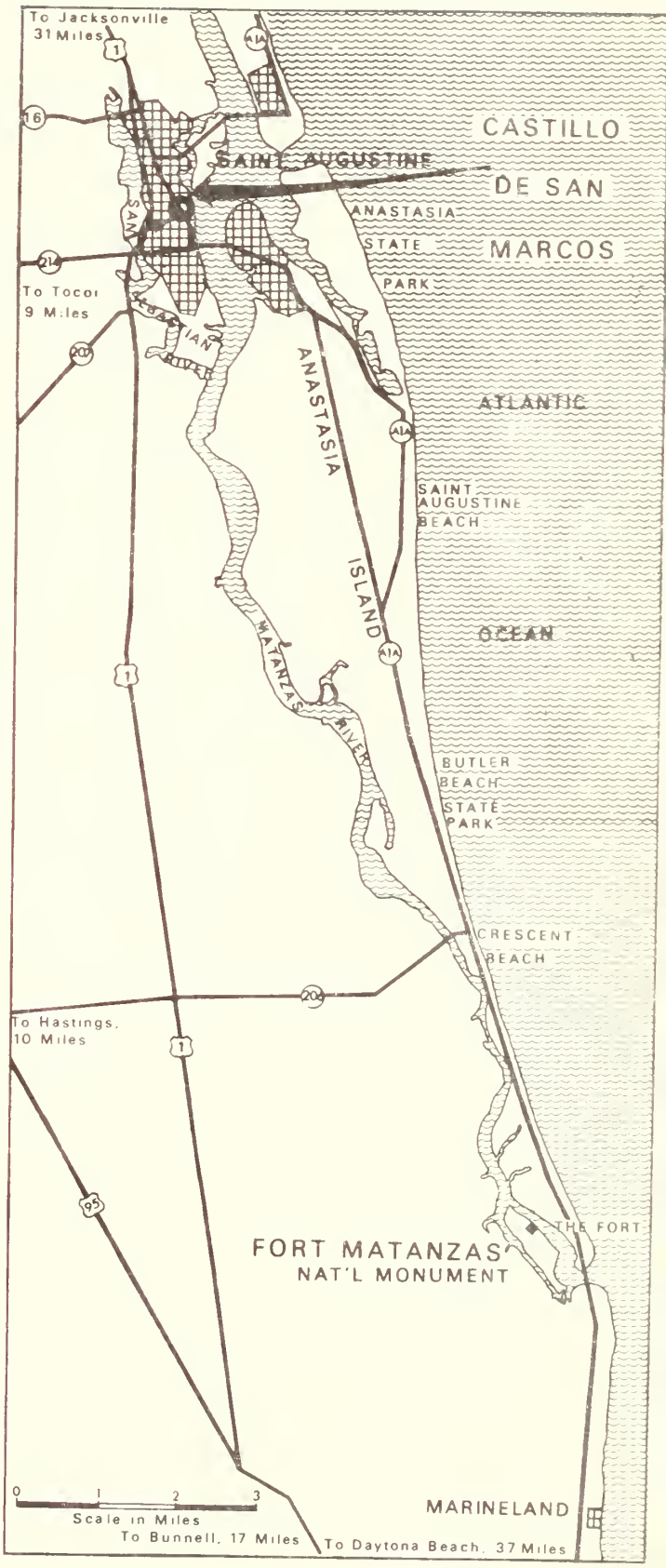
STATEMENT OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Castillo de San Marcos is the symbol of the 235-year presence of Spain in today's Southeastern United States. Spain's settlement of Florida confirmed and strengthened her title to this section of the Spanish colonial empire and continuous occupation denied the use of Florida's east coast as the site of potential hostile bases against the vital intercontinental seaway.

The Anglo-Spanish struggle for the Southeast opened with English settlement (Charleston) on Spanish-claimed land, and hastened the extant decision to replace the wooden fort in order to contain English expansion, for the intensity of the contest was bound to increase. Thus Spain constructed the masonry fortification that still survives to remind us of her contribution in the settlement of the continental United States. Castillo de San Marcos indeed played a major part in delaying the advent of English supremacy in the Southeast.

The Castillo is the oldest masonry fortification within continental United States. It is also the best preserved, clearly illustrating the development of European military architecture and its transplantation and adaptation to the New World.

REGIONAL & VICINITY MAPS



INTRODUCTION

Long before it became a national monument, men recognized the intangible values of Castillo de San Marcos, based on its many years of existence. "(N)o one can see the castle . . . without admiration" one observer told Congress in 1833. Its value as a remarkable specimen of military architecture was noted over a century ago.

The Army reported (in 1907) that the fort was being preserved as a historical relic. Apparently, the Corps of Engineers realized that maintaining such a structure required consideration of the architectural and historical factors to insure its proper preservation.

On July 17, 1915, the War Department declared Fort Marion (Castillo de San Marcos) to be a national monument. The action, based on Section 2 of the 1906 Antiquities Act, was later found to be insufficient. An outgrowth of this failure was a Departmental decision in 1921 to list the Castillo tentatively for disposal based on its lack of military value. Public and in-Service reaction to this move resulted in a reevaluation of the Department's position.

Of special interest was the opposition of the U.S. Engineers District Officer in Jacksonville. Its value, he believed, rested on a number of factors. It was the oldest structure of its kind in the United States, and a type of construction almost extinct. The public was keenly interested as shown by the 31,065 visitors during the year ending June 30, 1921. "To allow a spot so intimately connected with the history of this country to pass into the hands of private parties or to be controlled by

State or Municipal authorities would outrage local public sentiment in a manner somewhat similar to what would follow the suggestion that Washington's Monument or Arlington Cemetery be disposed of."

As early as July 1922 the Castillo had been removed from the list of fortifications available for disposal. By September of the following year, the Department was at work on preparation of a Presidential Proclamation declaring historic areas on certain military reservations to be national monuments.

President Coolidge proclaimed Fort Marion a national monument on October 15, 1924. The authority again was the Antiquities Act based on recognition of the site as vitally associated with the early Spanish history of Florida and as a unique example of a style of military architecture.

Executive orders in 1933 transferred Fort Marion National Monument to the National Park Service. On July 1, 1935, the Service assumed active administrative responsibility.

By Act of Congress of June 5, 1942, the area was renamed Castillo de San Marcos National Monument.

When Spain conquered and colonized the rich Caribbean country, this land of Florida, being close to the route of the Spanish treasure ships, was coveted by France and England. Spain's power in Florida was centered at St. Augustine, and Castillo de San Marcos was the symbol of that power.

The Americas slipped from Spain's grasp. But the grim Castillo, battered and besieged, still mirrors those days of pikeman and musketeer. It is the real thing. This historically significant structure brings the past into the present, so that all may see--and understand.

Castillo de San Marcos was the northernmost outpost of a vast Spanish empire in the New World. Today, Spanish is the mother tongue for one-third of the people of this hemisphere.

The Americas were discovered at just the right time for the Spanish. After years of fighting Moorish invaders, Spain was at last a unified nation. When Columbus sailed again in 1493, thousands of men were free to follow him to fame and fortune. By 1574 there were some 200 towns in tropical America, exporting hides, hemp, sugar, gold, silver, and pearls.

By contrast, North America was a wilderness. In 1561, King Phillip was undecided whether or not to make a new try at colonizing it.

Why, then, did a French colony named Fort Caroline, planted in Florida in 1564, on the St. Johns River, change the course of events? The French colony was a clear challenge to Spain's title over Florida. And, in addition,

it threatened the vital intercontinental seaway. Like a menacing dagger, the Florida peninsula thrust toward the heart of Spain's wealth. Richly loaded galleons sailed along the Florida coast in convoy for protection against pirates. They followed wind and current in a great circle route, from Spain westward to the Caribbean, then from Havana, past Florida and eastward to home. To the Spanish, Fort Caroline was a nest of pirates. So in 1565 they destroyed it. They established their own colony--St. Augustine--making Florida a haven rather than a threat. That colony survived attack, flood, fire, and famine, becoming for a time the capital of a vast wilderness domain.

St. Augustine, unlike other Spanish colonial towns, was characterized by its absence of civilians independent of military responsibility. To all intents, it was a functioning army post. The soldier was the settler and the link between town and fort was close-knit.

A second characteristic of Spanish colonialism was the close relationship of priest and soldier. As a vital colonial agent, the priest strove to convert the native Indian, hoping that in addition to saving his soul, the Indian would identify himself with Spanish concepts of life and society. Essential to his success was a controlled native population. To the military, the missionary endeavor brought material benefits including a pacified native, military assistance by the native, and a supply of native labor and food.

Significant events in the history of the Castillo:

1565 - Spanish under Menendez establish first permanent settlement within the present limits of continental United States.

The wooden fort of that time was the first of nine to be built prior to 1672, for the protection of the St. Augustine settlement.

1586 - Sir Francis Drake raids St. Augustine, a sign of English determination to break Spain's monopoly in the New World.

1668 - English pirates occupy and sack St. Augustine.

1669 - Queen Mariana orders building of stone fort for protection of the town.

1670 - English settlement reaches Charleston, S.C.

1672 - Construction begins on present Castillo de San Marcos. Pirate, English and Indian raids against Spanish posts delayed work in following years.

1695 - Fort essentially completed with construction of moat and seawall.

1702 - English capture and burn St. Augustine and besiege Castillo for 50 days. As a result, defense lines were built to prevent invasion by land from the north. The first Cubo Line was built in 1704-5 and reconstructed in 1718-19; the Hornwork palisade line was built in 1706.

1736 - English colonization encroaches southward to Frederica.

1738 - Castillo modification or modernization begun which would finally give it the appearance it retains today. Massive masonry vaults replace beams to support terreplein. This work was completed 1752-56. Oglethorpe besieges St. Augustine unsuccessfully in 1740. To insure the valuable communication route through Matanzas Inlet, a masonry tower was built (1742) on the island just north of the inlet.

1763 - Spain cedes Florida and the Castillo to England in exchange for Havana.

American Revolution - Castillo becomes prison to retain Americans captured at Long Island, the fall of Charleston and privateersmen.

1784 -
1821 - Florida returns to Spanish control. This period marked by border unrest and influx of Georgia and Carolina settlers.

The principal use of Castillo was as a military prison in 1837; 1875-78; 1886-7 and 1898.

SITE RESOURCES

Tangible resources of the park are principally historic, the most important of which is the Castillo de San Marcos, the oldest masonry fort in continental United States. Begun in 1672, the main part of the fort was completed by 1686. Later significant structural additions include a wet moat, enlarged casements and ravelin, covered way and water battery.

Other historic structures related to the Castillo include:

1. A reconstructed portion of the Cubo Line, on the original location and according to 1808 design;

2. the City Gate, originally timber-and-earth, rebuilt of stone about 1808 on the original site;

3. the remnants of the foundation of the third king's smithy at the corner of Castillo Drive and Cuno Street;

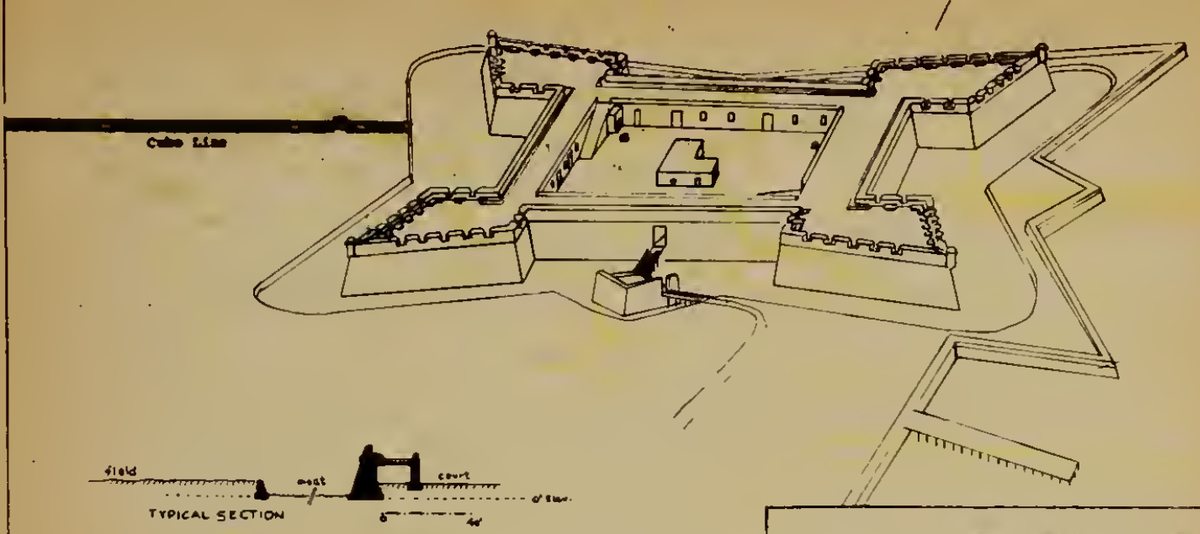
4. the spacious Castillo green which is the site of the English siege trenches of 1702;

5. the site of an aboriginal kitchen midden (the Castillo courtyard area);

6. a historical collection of 19 cannons, eight howitzers and four mortars;

7. a collection of approximately 2000 historical objects found mostly within the park boundaries or in the environs of Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas;

8. and a wealth of historical library material, some of which has been printed but most of which is still in handwritten manuscript form.



1

Castillo de San Marcos, 1696-1738

Characteristics

Begun 1672, finished 1696.

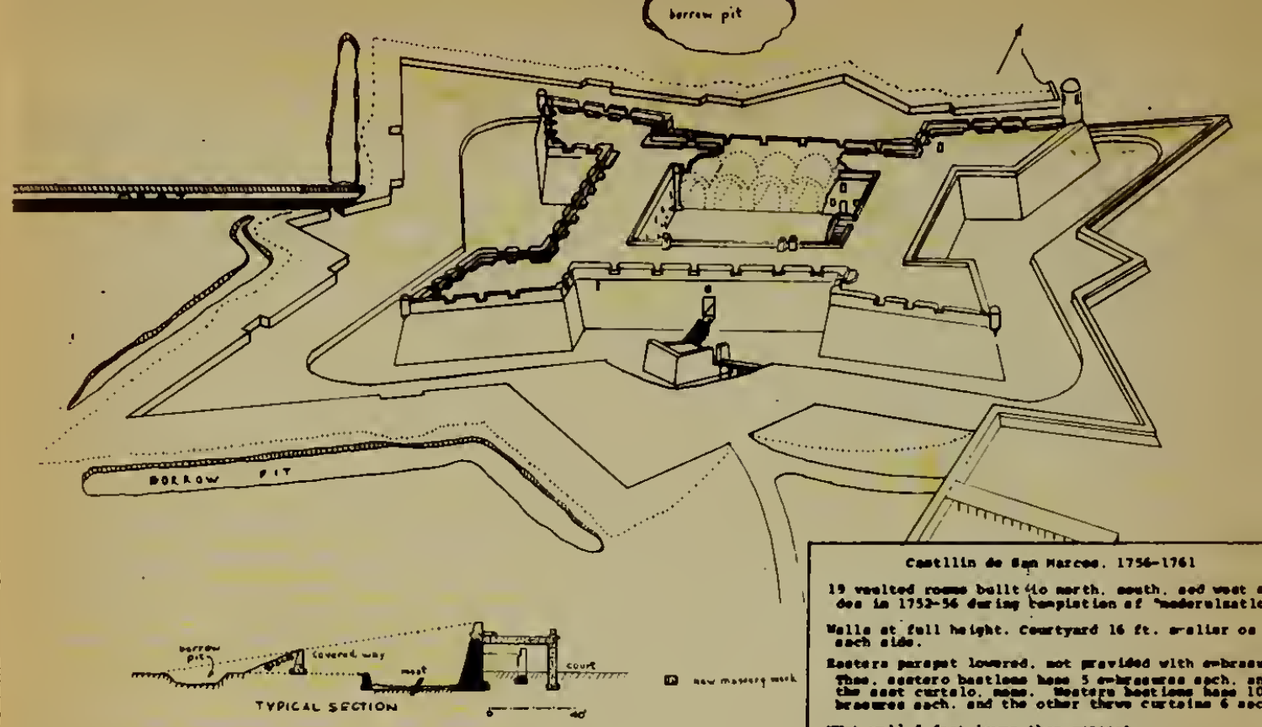
Walls 6 feet and moat wall 5 feet lower than at present.

Courtyard 16 feet larger on each side than at present. Governor's house and armory built there 1686, razed 1737 when it had become ruined.

Each bastion has 14 embrasures, none in the curtains.

All masonry white-plastered except moat wall (gray) and seawall. Terreplein (roof), supported by beams placed between main and courtyard walls as shown in typical section, is light gray masonry.

Small ravelin. No outworks 1696-1704. Cubo Line, first built 1704 and rebuilt 1718, was a palisade fronted by a very narrow and shallow moat.



2

Castillo de San Marcos, 1756-1761

19 vaulted rooms built [illegible] north, south, and west s[illegible] des in 1752-56 during completion of [illegible]nderelsatle

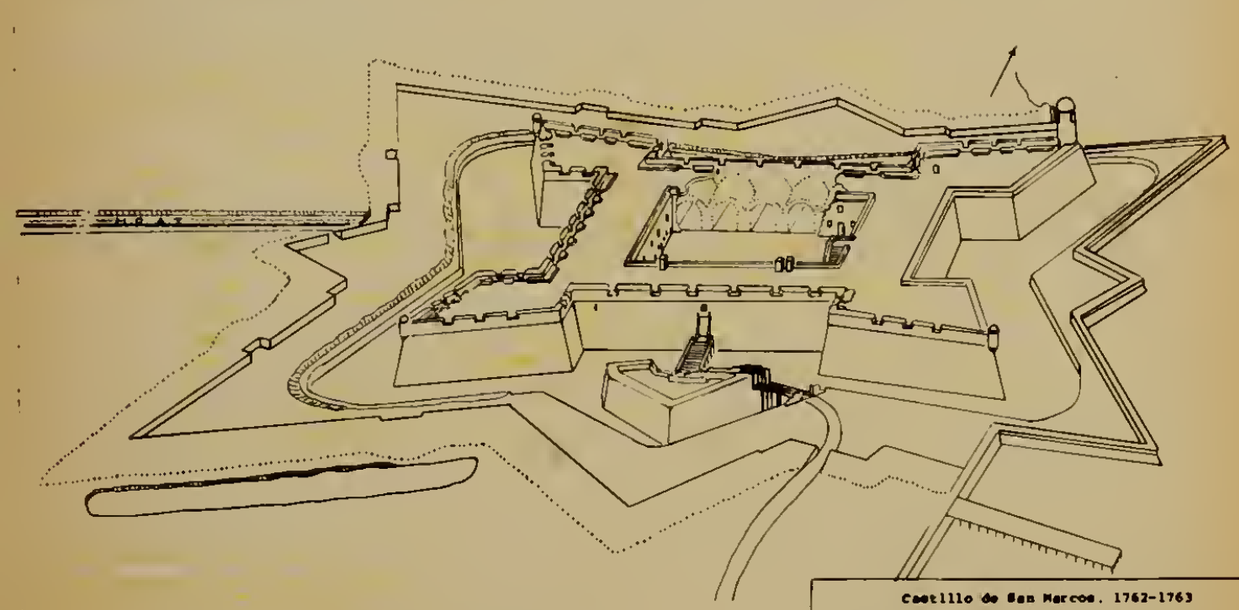
Walls at full height. Courtyard 16 ft. s[illegible]ller on each side.

Eastern parapet lowered, not provided with embrasu[illegible] Thus, eastern bastions have 5 embrasures each, an[illegible] the east curtain, none. Western bastions have 10 brasures each, and the other three curtains 6 each.

Moat wall 5 feet lower than present.

All masonry white-plastered except moat and covere[illegible] way walls. Terreplein is light gray masonry. Sen[illegible] boxes and dome of tower plastered red.

Small ravelin. Covered way wall lower than present[illegible] Narrow glacis.



3

Castillo de San Marcos, 1762-1763

Improvement of outworks carried out July-December 1762 as follows:

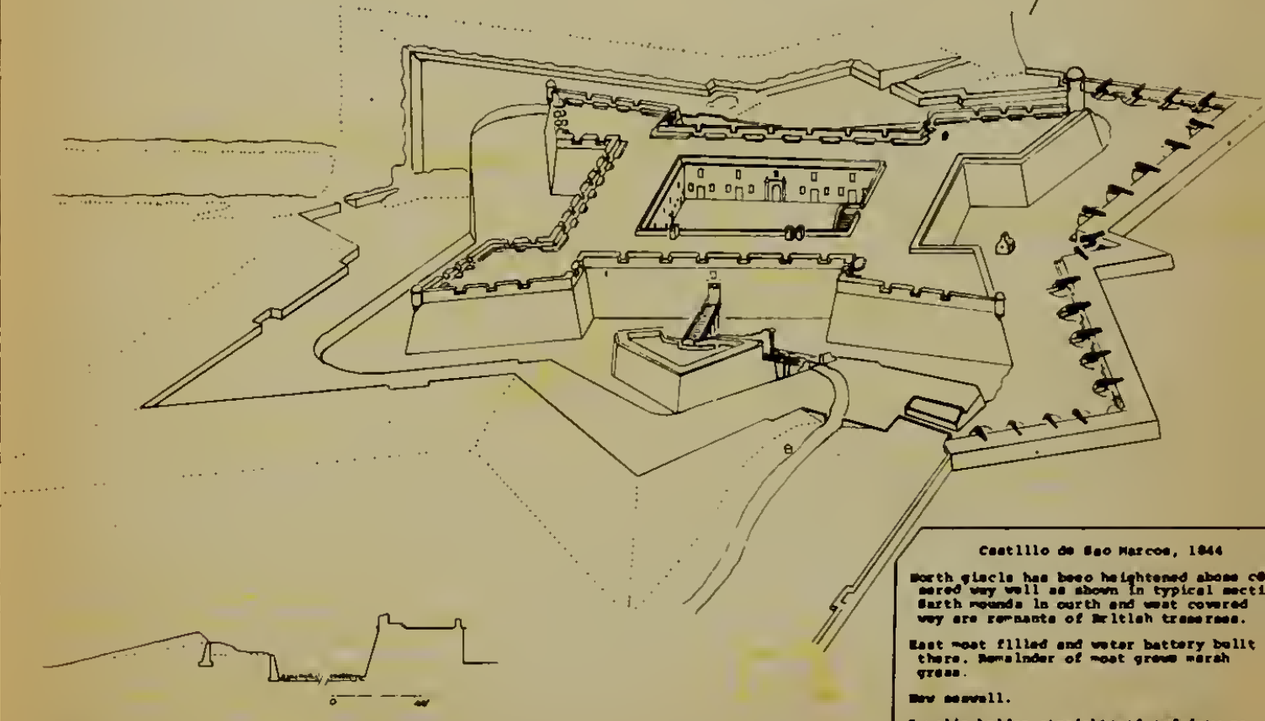
-large ravelin completed to cordon only.

-moat wall 5 feet lower than at present, but covered way wall at full height.

-surface level of covered way raised to 5 feet above moat wall.

-guard post at entrance to ravelin begun, but not finished.

-borrow pits west and north of Castillo have disappeared.



4

Castillo de San Marcos, 1844

North glacis has been heightened above c[illegible] covered way wall as shown in typical secti[illegible] Earth mounds in north and west covered way are remnants of British traverses.

East moat filled and water battery built there. Remainder of moat grown marsh grass.

New seawall.

Ravelin bridge straightened and draw re-moved. At gate, doors replaced draw.

Much wall plaster lost, giving mottled appearance to walls.

Cubo Line west of Castillo completely deteriorated.

PURPOSE

The National Park Service shall present the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument to the public as a reminder of the once great power of Spain in North America and of the long Spanish-English struggle for control of what is now the southeastern United States. From this experience should come further insight into the many-faceted story of the American heritage. The area was established as a National Monument to protect and preserve the great coquina Castillo de San Marcos as a symbol of Spanish colonization in North America and as the only such European-type fortress in the United States.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument will be managed as a Historical Area.

Preservation of Historic Structures

Preserve and maintain the Castillo and its associated historic structures as closely as possible to their period of greatest military strength (1763).

Preservation of the Castillo Setting

Preserve the quality of the setting of the fort, its green, and the subsidiary defensive works and city gate through continuing sensitivity to development design both within the park and on the peripheral private lands.

Interpretive Theme

The central theme is the story of Spain in the Southeastern United States and her long struggle with Great Britain for disputed land. This theme should include background broad enough to show European rivalries in accurate historical perspective, free from distortions that result from overemphasis on regional events.

Successive fortifications, coincident with the establishment and growth of St. Augustine, enabled Spain to hold Florida for 235 years. Epitomized by construction of the masonry Castillo, the two century-plus story of Spanish occupation of these fortifications is the core of interpretation.

Significant to this core is the interrelation of the succession of forts to the Spanish town. Stress should be placed on the oneness of the community of fort and adjacent town, and as an outgrowth of this, the importance of coordinating interpretation programs of the monument

with today's restored town.

In addition to the historic town/fort relationship, interpretation should point out the supportive (complementary) goals of priest and soldier in the concept of Spanish colonial empire.

Interpretive Services

Use the guided tour, demonstrations and costumed interpreters, and other direct personal contacts as primary tools for interpretation of the Castillo. Self-guiding facilities and devices should be located and improved to insure the best presentation of the Castillo story.

Encouraging Evening Use

Consider the installation of facilities and devices that will open the way to innovative and interesting evening use of the Castillo.

Cooperation with Local Restoration Group

Participate cooperatively with the Historic Saint Augustine Preservation Board in matters dealing with historic preservation and visitor interpretive services to seek a unified presentation of the related historical themes of fort and town.

Dissemination of Interpretive Information

Provide interpretive programs and materials designed for off-site use in educational institutions or by civic groups for the advancement of Service goals of conservation, historic preservation and general environmental improvement.

Spanish Interest in Castillo Programs

Continue cultural contacts with the Government of Spain and the Society of the Friends of the Castle to insure their continuing interest in and support of programs relating to the presentation of the Castillo de San Marcos and the role of Spain in the beginnings of our national history. It is important to provide for interpretation to the many non-English speaking visitors.

Visitor Protection

Refine visitor protection techniques in an effort to prevent accidents in and around the Castillo. Those devices installed for visitor safety purpose should keep to a minimum intrusive elements detrimental to the interpretive scene.

Administrative Facilities

Continue the management concept of clear separation of staff administrative facilities from the Castillo or its immediate environs.

Historical Research

Accomplish that historical research necessary to attain the best possible record of Castillo construction and events. These data will support development, interpretation and preservation programs at the monument, and also at Matanzas and Fort Caroline.

Development and Use of Historical Collections

Maintain and build documentary and artifact collections needed in forwarding research on and interpretation of the monument's themes. Close cooperation in this endeavor should be continued with the

St. Augustine Historical Society, and other repositories dealing in the Spanish-Florida era of American History.

Concessions

Continue cooperation and consultation with the Castillo Shop concessioner to improve the quality of both physical plant and sales items.

Cooperation with Public Agencies

Cooperate with local, county and State officials in the formulation and implementation of traffic circulation systems, visitor orientation services, and other monument-related programs that will mutually promote the goals of the various public-service agencies and organizations in St. Augustine.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Historic Structures

The primary historic structures are the Castillo, the City Gate of 1808, and a segment of the Cubo Line reconstructed in 1965. The Castillo is a remarkably well preserved example of Spanish military architecture of the 17th century. The interior was modified in the 18th century, and its outworks were slightly changed in the 19th century. Significant restoration and rehabilitation work on the Castillo structure has been completed by the National Park Service in the past decade. This includes restoration of the drawbridge, floors in sally port and guard room area, ravelin drawbridge, portcullis, doorway rehabilitation, repair of firing steps, and waterproofing of the terreplein.

The fort green is maintained in an open character in accord with Spanish colonial military practice.

The most serious present preservation problems relate to the erosive effects of the weather. Wind and water have had damaging effects on the Castillo since its initial construction. The cumulative effects of such damage, and damage caused by heavy visitor use are difficult to measure, but losses are serious. It is only through high standards of stabilization maintenance that such structures will be satisfactorily preserved. Staff stabilization practices include (1) maintenance of a waterproof terreplein, (2) capping of eroded walls and parapets, (3) masonry repointing, and (4) repair and replacement of weak or unstable masonry. Unfortunately, expanded maintenance workloads resulting from the addition of maintenance-prone

behind of the structural stabilization program.

The terreplein has been waterproofed to eliminate water leakage into interior rooms. Moisture penetration through exterior walls into the rooms, and erosion of the soft coquina walls are continuing problems. The Spanish solved these problems by plastering the fort. This material has, however, disappeared. Replastering, the most obvious solution, and a historically correct one, has been rejected in the past because it would detract from the antiquity of the structure. Preservative products available commercial should be sought that would provide the protection and waterproofing desired while not introducing intrusive elements to the scene. (In the future, replastering may be reconsidered in this restorative process.)

The terreplein has been covered with an asphaltic membrane as an emergency waterproofing measure. The resultant surface is a smooth, glaring element which tends to detract from the structural antiquity that the Service is seeking to achieve within the old fort. A tabby-textured, glare-free shell finish should be sought that will provide continuing waterproofing and also maintain the present grade of the terreplein.

One important result of the increasing maintenance workload is increasing evidence of eroded masonry and mold and plant growth. Repointing of stonework and removal of plant growth should be accomplished on a regular basis.

Accurate information for future restoration and rehabilitation of the Castillo requires the preparation of an historic structures report. In order to counteract effectively the structural damage described, the park's maintenance manual should include a section on "Standards for Stabilization Maintenance" to guide this program.

Extension of Cubo Line:

A short segment of the Cubo Line has been reconstructed to show a portion of the system of defenses that once circled the city. This walled city and its relationship to the Castillo, is not now clearly evident. Yet it is significant in the story of Spanish domination of Florida.

As plans evolve for restoration of additional sections of the old city, the Service should explore ways of coordinating efforts toward reconstruction of the Cubo Line to present more effectively the story of the walled city. By reacquisition of Board of Education properties between Castillo Drive and Cordova Street, the Service could reconstruct a segment of the Cubo Line which would significantly enhance visitor understanding of the historic town.

Intrusiveness of the Automobile:

The Castillo Parking area was constructed in 1965 during the redevelopment period preceding the Quadricentennial year. The facility itself provides adequate space for parking for visitors to the Castillo. However, located as it is at our very door, the parking area and the adjacent highway AIA present quite an intrusion.

Future planning should be cognizant at all times of the desirability of reduction or elimination of the automobile from the immediate fore-

front of the Castillo scene. The Service, for example, should encourage the city in any endeavors to develop central visitor parking and public transportation services for the entire Restored Area that would relieve the need for parking facilities at the Castillo and reduce the heavy traffic on A1A.

Maintenance Services

The maintenance division is responsible for the maintenance of park historic structures and other buildings, utility systems, roads, trails, grounds, and miscellaneous facilities, in a manner contributing to their dependability, efficiency, long life, and proper appearance. Facilities to be maintained and operated include the 300-year-old Castillo and related structures; the administration-utility building, and its facilities; a large landscaped parking area and two smaller ones; approximately 15 acres of grass, including the grass cover of the glacis; signs, markers, audio devices; etc. The growing season is approximately 8 months long, and turf and grounds maintenance occupies approximately 65% of the maintenance staff's time, leaving about 35% of their time for the many maintenance operations connected with the historic structures and other buildings, utilities, roads and trails maintenance. The feasibility of having this service performed by contract should be determined; and if implemented would enable the maintenance staff to devote more time to the more important responsibilities of maintaining the Castillo.

Electricity is purchased from Florida Power and Light Company, which owns the underground transmission lines from the outside wall of the Castillo to a pole on the street near the administration building. The park owns the system inside the Castillo, a flood-lighting system outside, and about 120 feet of underground line leading into the administration-utility building and the system inside that building.

Except for an irrigation system which is supplied by a park-owned well, water is purchased from the city of St. Augustine. The city

system extends to a meter on park lands near the Castillo and to a meter near the administration building. The park owns about 800 feet of line leading to the Castillo and systems inside the Castillo and the administration building. Some of these water lines are old and need to be replaced.

The sewer system serving the administration building is city-owned, while the one serving the Castillo is owned by the park. A sewer hookup with the city system is needed at the Castillo.

Trash collection and disposal is accomplished through a contract with the city sanitation department.

Since the addition of the administration-utility building and other new facilities, and the continually increasing visitation, increased staffing is essential in averting deterioration of facilities and continuing a strong preventive maintenance program.

Building Fire Prevention

Annual fire inspections are made in the monument structures. This, coupled with normal continuing surveillance for fire hazards, is considered adequate. Fire-fighting equipment for the monument consists of first-aid fire devices, with the main dependence for structural fire fighting being on the St. Augustine Fire Department via an informal agreement.

the St. Augustine Fire Department to insure the fullest protection of park facilities and resources.

Law Enforcement and Resource Protection

It is the responsibility of the Interpretive Division to provide law enforcement for the monument and protect the facilities and resources against damages caused by vandalism.

The Castillo, situated within an urban environment, is subjected to occasional vandalism. After dark, vandalism, rowdyism, and other disorderly activities on the green and around the Castillo have become more of a problem in recent years. The fact that the St. Augustine Police Department is most cooperative by including the monument in their night patrols is of great preventive assistance. Since the National Park Service has exclusive jurisdiction over most of the monument lands (except for a few recently acquired tracts), city policemen are powerless to make arrest and enforce laws on the land covered by exclusive jurisdiction. This fact is now known locally, but their presence aids in deterring vandalism. Close cooperative efforts should be continued and a law enforcement position added to the park staff for full control of the existing situation.

Floodlighting the Castillo has also served as an effective preventive to vandalism. However, there are still unlighted areas which provide potential trouble spots. A system of exterior lights, elevated and extended on park lands across AIA, should be installed. In particular, the fort covered way and the water battery are dark areas which need lighting. There is need for further preventive measures in the form of alarms, added low-intensit

lighting of potential danger points, and possible addition of a full-time night-watchman to provide property protection, as well as more control of undesirable night activities surrounding the fort.

Theft of valuables from parked cars is a recurring problem, at its worst during peak use periods.

The city police offer assistance in the investigation of motor-vehicle accidents on monument lands. The County Sheriff's Office also provides assistance in a cooperative effort to maintain uniform and effective law enforcement and safe conduct throughout the county. Flagrant or repeated violations are referred to the U.S. Magistrate in Jacksonville. The services of the F.B.I. are, of course, available for investigation and prosecution of felonies.

The National Park Service should obtain concurrent jurisdiction over all of the monument lands, thereby establishing a legal cooperative authority with the State of Florida for more effective law-enforcement protection coverage.

Land Classification

All of the land within the boundaries of the monument can be considered of historic importance due to the related activities and events that occurred in the immediate surroundings of the fort, the city gate and the defensive works, and the association with the adjacent settlement of St. Augustine.

However, necessary facilities for public use and management have been built which include the main parking area, the administration-utility

building and the State highway A1A which traverses the monument land. These facilities have been located where their conflict with primary historic values can be held to a minimum.

The management and public-use facilities are identified as either Class I or Class II (General Outdoor Recreation) land.* The remaining and major portion of the monument is appropriately identified as Class VI (Historical) land. (See Land Classification Plan).

*State highway A1A is identified as Class I because of the heavy local, commercial and other through traffic it carries in addition to park traffic.

WATER
STREET
ADMINISTRATION
AND UTILITY
BUILDING

MATANZAS RIVER

WATER STREET

BUS PARKING

ENTRANCE SIGN

AVENIDA MENENDEZ

AREA

PARKING

DRIVE

BUS PARKING

CUNA STREET

CHARLOTTE ST

CASTILLO

FLORIDA A1A

ST. GEORGE STREET

ORANGE STREET

ADMINISTRATION AND UTILITY BUILDING

LEGEND

CLASS I

CLASS II

CLASS VI

N

40 20 0 40 80 160

LAND CLASSIFICATION PLAN

CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT

LANDS RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the relocation of Highway A1A and redevelopment of monument lands in preparation for the 1965 Quadricentennial celebration, several parcels of non-Federal land became isolated on the fort side of the highway. These lands, despite their uncertain status, were incorporated in the monument development plans. The largest parcel of this land was used in the construction of a bus parking area and entrance feature for the Castillo.

All of the non-Federal properties which were so incorporated in the Castillo development plans should be acquired. A study should be made to determine the exact status of these lands and appropriate action then can be taken to secure Service interest in them. If these lands are State-owned, as evidence presently indicates, the Memorandum of Agreement of 1958 (see Appendix, page 60) would serve as the authority in transferring such property to the U.S. Government.

A special-use permit should be issued to the State Road Department for the maintenance of the monument-owned portion of Highway A1A.

This plan also suggests a possible future Service interest in the 75' strip of land between the City Gates and Cordova Street. This land is presently used by the County Board of Education. Two buildings occupy the site, a dental clinic and a band hall, both of which may some day become surplus to the county board's needs.

If these lands should become surplus, the Service should seek the agreement of St. Johns County for transfer to the monument for historic

and public park purposes. (See page 16 for further discussion).

The bus stacking area south of AIA (part of Deed 15) should be retained for park purposes such as exterior lighting at the fort. It is possible that at some future date a beneficial land exhange might be consummated that would transfer this property to the city or other public agency for historical restoration purposes. Any planned use of this property would of necessity be in accord with preservation and development goals of the monument.

WATER
STREET
ADMINISTRATION
AND UTILITY
BUILDING

MATANZAS RIVER

WATER STREET

FORT GREEN

CUBO LINE

AVENIDA MENENDEZ

PARKING AREA

DRIVE

BUS PARKING

CUNA STREET

CHARLOTTE ST.

CASTILLO

FLORIDA

A1A

ADMINISTRATION AND UTILITY BUILDING

OLD CITY GATE

ORANGE STREET

ST. GEORGE STREET

A

2240 FT.

SAN SEBASTIAN RIVER

LEGEND

MONUMENT BOUNDARY

PROPOSED BOUNDARY

LAND TO BE ACQUIRED

N

40 20 0 40 80 160

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PROPOSED BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Introduction to the Monument

Information Services:

The uniformed staff provides the principal informational service for visitors to the monument. Throughout the year interpretive personnel meet the visitors as they enter the Castillo, answering questions and assisting them in getting started on a satisfactory tour of the site. During periods of heavy visitation, personnel are assigned to the parking area to aid both in traffic control and in providing visitor information.

Continuing personal orientation service at the beginning of a visit to the Castillo should be an important staff objective. Stationing additional personnel in the parking area, however, may become unnecessary. The development of traffic controls in the parking area and adjacent highway may relieve the situation sufficiently to permit eventual elimination of this manned post.

If the dream of a future visitor reception center for the Castillo/ Restored Area comes true, the Service should consider full participation in its program of orientation and other visitor services. (See page 30).

An entrance fee is presently collected in the sally port of the Castillo. The collection booth is unattractive and an intrusion on the historic scene, as well as a "let-down" on the initial visitor contact on the park scene. Also, a problem presents itself in heavy visitation periods because of confusion of cross-traffic coming and going in the fort entranceway.

A new and improved collection and information station will be needed at the Monument. However, a possible solution would be to remove this function entirely from the sally port, thus leaving it unimpaired so as to give the visitor a lasting first impression of the fort.

A control and collection station could be situated on the north side of the entrance walk adjacent to the outer drawbridge. This site would offer the best control of the incoming visitor and yet still allow the employee in the booth visual contact with the park employee on duty in the sally port.

Visitor Use Capacity

Visitor use at the monument reaches peaks which find the parking area filled to capacity and the fort interior getting crowded. These facts seem to support the hypothesis that as the parking area reaches capacity, use inside the Castillo approaches a level where the visitor experience may begin to deteriorate. Staff observers identify this fort capacity figure to be approximately 400 visitors.

If these observations are reasonably close to correct, it is quite clear that some measures may soon be necessary to forestall crowded conditions. The Service may be forced to establish control on the numbers of people entering the fort at one time. An alternative solution might be to develop more efficient methods of handling visitors inside the fort. One thing is clear, no expansion of present parking should be undertaken. This would simply compound the problem of crowding inside the fort.

Based on the capacity figure of 400 persons inside the fort, the following is the estimated daily-use capacity for the Castillo:

8-hour day 40-minute stay = 4,800 persons

An annual capacity based on

this daily use year-round = 1,752,000 persons

A time limit for control of parking through installation of meters in the parking area should be considered.

Interpretation

Objective of Interpretive Development:

To supplement the superlative exhibit of the Castillo, interpretation must bring unclear portions of the picture into focus for the visitor without competing with or detracting from the historic structure.

To protect and use the fragile objects of history associated with the fort story is a second objective of the program.

The present interpretive theme involves the following aspects of the story:

1. an explanation of the physical structure including the story of its construction;
2. interpretation of the story of the human use of the fort;
3. narrative of the military action at the Castillo;
4. description of the historical background--notably the story of Spain in the southeastern United States and her long struggle with England for this disputed land; and
5. an interpretation of the historical significance of the Castillo as a national historic treasure.

The early portion of the Castillo history should receive the major emphasis. These are the chapters which tell the part played by St. Augustine in the struggle between Spain and France in 1565, and by the Castillo in the contest between Spain and England in 1670-1763 for possession of the Southeast. Hardly less important is the background material so essential for understanding the causes of the contest, especially the relationship of Florida to the tremendous Spanish holdings in the lands to the south. These features, together with the architectural

quality of the Castillo, are of significance in the national history of our country.*

Another important factor which must be recognized is the close relationship of the Castillo interpretive program with that of the St. Augustine restored area. Historically, the story of the Spanish settlement and the successive forts built to protect it has a oneness that begs for unification in presentation to the visitor. (See Historical Background, page 4).

Coordination with City Restoration Program:

Presently, the history of the St. Augustine community is treated in the programs of other agencies. Because of this, interpretation at the Castillo emphasizes the military almost to the exclusion of social history. In order to overcome the effects of such interpretive separateness, the Service must turn to the local citizenry in the endeavor to develop coordinated program.

The three groups primarily interested in restoration and interpretation of old St. Augustine are St. Augustine Restoration, Incorporated, the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, and the St. Augustine Historical Society. These groups have a genuine concern for maintaining high standards of accuracy and taste in the restoration

*Statement on interpretation objectives, themes and emphasis from "Interpretive Prospectus," by Albert Manucy, July 1958.

program. Understanding these factors, coordination of the Service interpretive effort with that of the city should be sought for the benefit of the visitor. This plan, therefore, recommends as a primary interpretive objective continuing close cooperative exchange in the effort to achieve mutual goals of visitor service and historical interpretation.

Presentation of Interpretive Theme:

The story of the Castillo is presented in several ways: (1) a guided tour through the Castillo, which gives a general history of the area with emphasis on construction and the Anglo-Spanish rivalry; (2) museum exhibits in the Castillo, with specimens, which outline fort history; (3) markers, exhibits and other self-interpreting devices throughout the Castillo and at the City Gate and Cubo Line, which present specialized information; (4) general and specialized publications which give the visitor the opportunity to study the area in greater depth than is possible during a brief visit; and (5) cannon-firing demonstrations.

Visitor Reception Center (Cooperatively managed):

A principal shortcoming of the overall program of visitor services in St. Augustine, and at the Castillo specifically, is lack of an effective introduction to the story of the Spanish in St. Augustine. The arriving visitor to this historic place may begin a tour of the historic area at any one of a variety of points. At no one point can he find an adequate introductory orientation to the remarkable and nationally significant story and resources that belong to St. Augustine.

A facility located with concern for ease of traffic access and its close relationship to the principal historical resources (the Castillo, city gate and restored town) could provide this centralized visitor orientation

to historic Saint Augustine. . The development of such a center would conceivably be a cooperative venture involving both the Service and city restoration groups. Whereas the building would be owned by one of the city restoration agencies, the Service role might well include participation in the visitor services presented here.

The suggested visitor reception center might include a narrative motion picture, supportive exhibits, and personal information services. By careful site selection to insure that visitors to old St. Augustine can reach this point at the outset of their tour, this facility could function effectively as an historical orientation for the visitor to the Castillo and the town restoration area. Here would be the logical place for presentation of the story of Spain in the New World with close attention to the St. Augustine story. The general historical framework such presentation could provide is necessary for the visitor to understand how the Castillo and St. Augustine fit the broader story of Spanish colonization of the New World. The Service should work with the St. Augustine restoration groups in both planning and production of an interpretive program for the center.

This center would also serve as a starting point for planned tours of the Castillo and the old town.

One benefit deriving from this facility would be the resulting reduction of intrusive and inappropriate museum exhibits to those necessary to

historical orientation to the Castillo structure itself. Background exhibits including those dealing with interpretation of the story of the development of the settlement prior to the Castillo construction could be eliminated in favor of a presentation at the suggested visitor reception center.

Interpretive Tour of the Castillo:

Most of the interpretive load is carried by the museum and self-guiding tour. Together they provide the visitor with a 40-minute program based on the aspects of the story previously cited. Most emphasis is, of course, upon the historic structure and sites and objects visible to the tourist during his walk. The museum and self-guiding tour are used by all visitors but the effectiveness of the interpretation naturally varies with the individual and with visitor congestion. Interpretive devices work continuously but they have no personality except the impersonality of the machine. Giving visitors a face-to-face personal, friendly welcome thus becomes a pressing responsibility of uniformed personnel. In the strange and slightly awesome surroundings of an ancient fort, the qualified interpreter is a warm and vital link between past and present.

Conducted trips seldom reach more than about 20 percent of the total attendance. Although the conducted trip is generally conceded to be a superior method of interpretation, it is impractical at Castillo for handling volume traffic, due to insufficient manpower. Hence for most of the year the conducted trip service is reserved for special-interest groups and others for whom the self-guiding facility does not meet the need. A further disadvantage is that routine, highly repetitive trips soon rob the staff of their spontaneity and interest.

Continuing and expanded conducted trip service should be encouraged at the Castillo so that we use to the fullest the potentialities inherent in personal services. Recognizing the fact that many visitors prefer the freedom of a self-guided tour, both the conducted and self-guiding trip should ideally be available. One difficulty is becoming apparent with time. The fort interior has a maximum visitor capacity of 350-400 persons under the present system of guided and self-guided tours running concurrently and this capacity figure is frequently reached during the summer. When the number of visitors exceed this, the quality of the interpretive experience declines radically. In the future as visitor pressure increases it may become necessary to control the visitation load in the fort by switching over to exclusive use of guided tours during the heavy-use season.

Self-guiding interpretive devices at the Castillo, including the museum exhibits, should be evaluated by the interpretive planners in the endeavor to achieve the most effective interpretation of the historic structures and associated events. The possibilities of a more diverse interpretation of the rooms within the fort may stem from efforts to refurnish a few rooms to show functional uses. Generally speaking, it would be preferable to hold exhibits to a minimum although the need for displays to carry the historical background will continue until a cooperative program can be developed in the nearby restored area.

Demonstrations:

Demonstrations of "living history" have a special appeal to the public, and the cannon-firing show at the Castillo is no exception. As a weapon,

the cannon speaks with a special authority. It contributes much to visitor understanding of the capability of the 17th-century fort. Improvements in technique could be made through addition of the men needed for an authentic exercise and the appropriate costuming. Present staffing limitations inhibit development along these lines, but cooperating sources such as the Office of Economic Opportunity or even local organizations might prove helpful in overcoming obstacles.

This plan recommends future additional seasonal manpower to enable establishment of additional historical demonstrations as part of the regular interpretive program. These might include raising a drawbridge, posting the guard, hoisting and lowering the Spanish banner, and cooking in the guardroom.

Evening Programs:

The planning team visited the Castillo after dark to get the feel and impression that a visitor might experience on a night visit. The team's reaction was profound and favorable; everyone agreed the old structure does not really come to life until after dark. The experience of standing in the courtyard, insulated from the lights and noise of St. Augustine by the thick stone walls, is a moving one and creates a frame of mind most receptive to a skillfully produced low-key night interpretive program of some kind. We would definitely include such a program among the interpretive goals. All agreed that the program should be conducted in the courtyard rather than the terreplein. For reasons of safety, however, this type of program would be contingent upon installation of flood lights as previously noted.

Publications:

From the number of publications offered by the concessioner, it would

seem that the Castillo story is adequately presented. Actually, coverage is superficial and spotty. Among the NPS literature, the minifolder and leaflet are of course only historical outlines; a sourcebook printing several significant records is provocative, but unattractive in format and sketchy in content; a booklet devoted to construction of the fort needs revision in the light of recent research finds. Non-Government publications generalize on the history or else specialize on a single aspect or incident. The first priority should be revision and factual correction of existing publications.

What the visitor cannot find in publications is a good overall story, or an account of the siege of 1740 (which is the high point of the history) or anything of significance for the years from 1740 on. There is nothing on the life and duties of Castillo in colonial times, nothing on the radical changes during English domination, nor on the uncertain years of the early 1800's and the strange metamorphosis in later times from prison to point of tourist interest. Preparation of new publications should be a long-range objective of interpretation.

Research Needs

The Historical Research Management Plan, Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas National Monuments, Florida, is a thorough and careful report on the status of research and available sources on the subject of the area. The monument collection includes a large body of site-related excavated objects and other period artifacts, as well as a useful library on the Spanish colonial themes. Complementing this collection are significant regional repositories which contain documentary data required for achievement of monument research goals. There is in St. Augustine and vicinity a concentration of most of the major collections of archival material in the United States for the study of Spanish-Florida history. These include the collections of the St. Augustine Historical Society, the Foundation of the Diocese of St. Augustine, the University of Florida library in Gainesville, Florida, and the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board.

The principal research requirements with regard to resource management are the preparation of an historic structures report and research into refining structural preservation techniques.

Research in support of interpretive programs should include the following subjects:

1. Nine wooden forts preceding the Castillo
2. Social-cultural data on the soldier and his life in St. Augustine
3. Description of garrison organization and forts operations
4. Vicinity historic base map
5. British and American occupation periods
6. 1740 British attack

To implement a research program, a research historian, well versed in Spanish history, should be assigned on a long-term basis from the Service Center to the Castillo staff. This would enable not only the Castillo but the other Spanish oriented parks to have ready access to needed information. This "Hispanisc-American" study center would also function in assisting new area studies locally such as the nearby Florida Frontier Rivers National Cultural Park, Fort Barrancas in Gulf Island National Seashore, etc.

Visitor Safety and Protection

The primary responsibility for visitor protection lies with the interpretive staff. However, all divisions must be concerned with visitor safety. Training is given in first aid, accident prevention and visitor protection. In cases of personal injury or sickness, the staff renders first aid and can call for ambulance service from the city if needed.

The Castillo, situated in an urban environment with access from Florida A1A and Business U.S. 1, as well as from several city streets, is confronted with a multitude of visitor-pedestrian safety and traffic-control problems. Although much of the commercial traffic uses bypass routes, the highway (Castillo Drive) over park property receives heavy use by both local and through traffic. (See circulation map, page 44).

Visitor safety problems reach the acute stage throughout the busy summer season. These relate to vehicle traffic control in the parking area, at parking area entrance and exit points, and pedestrian crossing of Castillo Drive.

Traffic controls should be developed in the Castillo parking area and along the Castillo Drive. Additional safety measures that should be considered are:

(1) one-way traffic routing within the parking area

(2) marking and signing of pedestrian crosswalks on Castillo Drive

(3) installation of additional traffic regulatory devices on Castillo Drive.

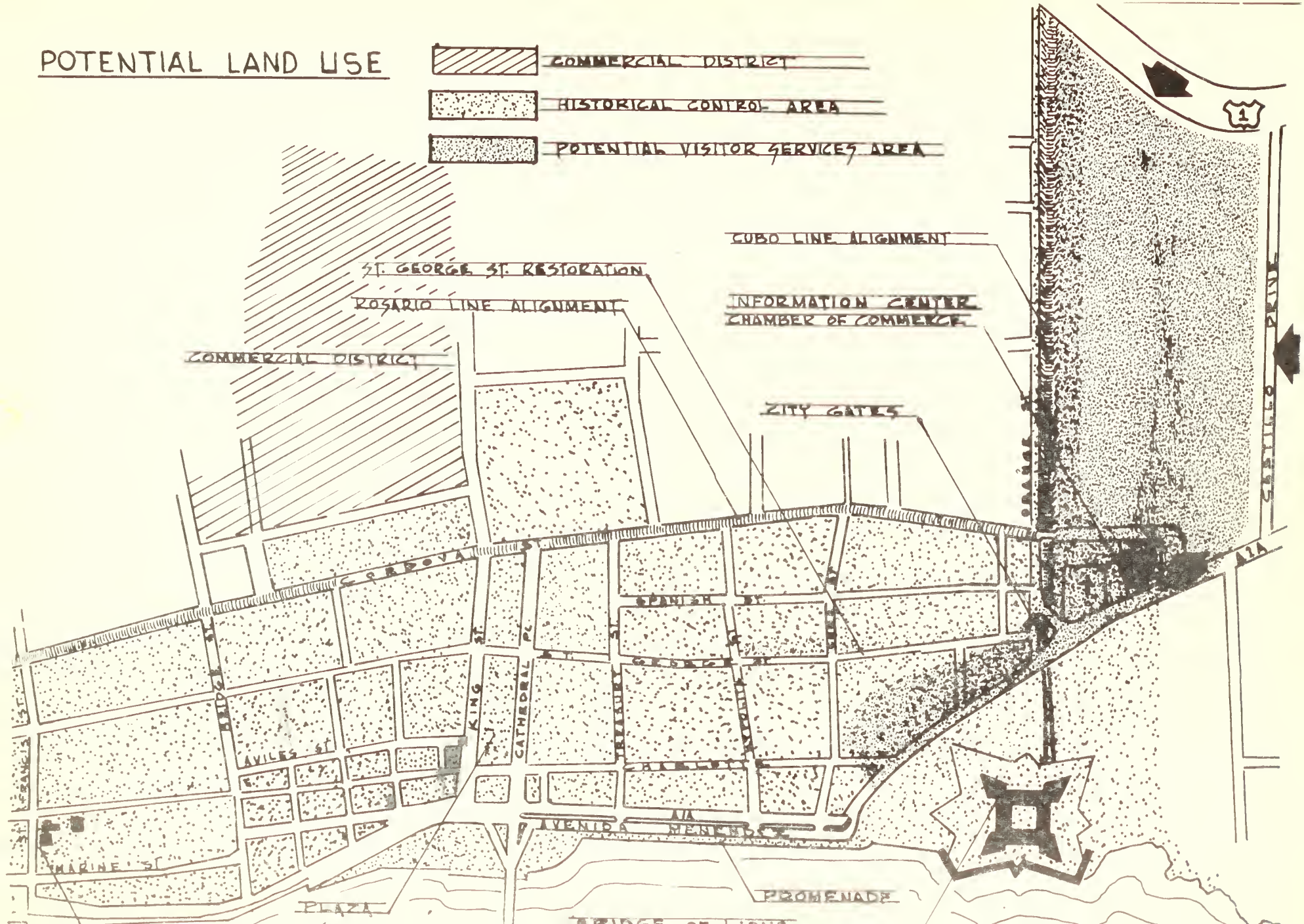
The achievement of these aims will require close coordination with local and State highway officials.

If evening interpretive programs are instituted as suggested in this plan (see Evening Programs, page 34) additional visitor safety measures will be required. Special low-intensity lighting will be needed along the walkway to the fort. Minimal lighting will also be needed inside the fort during the entrance and departure to and from the program. Exterior floodlighting located across AIA is needed as previously mentioned.

Concessions

The Castillo Shop is a concessioner-operated sales outlet principally for interpretive publications. Appropriate literature and souvenirs are also on sale. The shop is housed in one of the rooms inside the Castillo and along the route of the walking tour.

The concessioner has operated the facility satisfactorily for many years. His record of service and investment in the shop entitle him to preferential consideration at contract renewal time.


POTENTIAL LAND USE
COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
HISTORICAL CONTROL AREA
POTENTIAL VISITOR SERVICES AREA
CUBO LINE ALIGNMENT
ST. GEORGE ST. RESTORATION
ROSARIO LINE ALIGNMENT
INFORMATION CENTER
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
CITY GATES
CORDOVA ST.
SPANISH ST.
AVILES ST.
KING ST.
CATHEDRAL PL.
TREASURY ST.
AVENIDA MENENDEZ
A1A
MARINE ST.
PLAZA
PROMENADE
BRIDGE OF LIONS
FRANCIS ST.
1

Progress and Opportunities at St. Augustine, Florida

With a claim on over 400 years of European and American history in the North American continent, St. Augustine preserves the rich fabric and flavor of its earlier Spanish colonization. In contrast to many American towns and cities intent on expanding at all costs, St. Augustine is one small city showing a concern and an awareness for its future development. It is encouraging that a major portion of this development, or redevelopment, is based on a sound grasp of its heritage, and is guided by the concerned efforts of its own citizens.

Situated on a peninsula of land and bordered by the San Sebastian River to the west and the Matanzas River and Bay to the east, the city has views across these waters to nearby bodies of land. In spite of the unplanned commercial growth along major approach arteries directed toward the incoming tourist, especially along A1A, the basic character in the heart of town preserves the captivating charm and interest of St. Augustine's colonial beginnings.

St Augustine has more than a running start in this redevelopment work. Almost two blocks of St. George Street from the City Gates to Hypolita Street are completely restored on both sides. Much of this has been accomplished during the past ten years under the guidance of the State Historic St. Agustine Preservation Board. A second street to be redeveloped is Spanish Street. Within the foreseeable future, much of the north portion of old St. Augustine will be redeveloped to appearances of the Spanish period.

In addition to the State Commission (renamed recently, Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board), others at work in re-creating the ancient city of St. Augustine are the St. Augustine Restoration, Incorporated, The St. Augustine Historical Society, and the National Park Service. These are the principal organizations interested in the re-creation, interpretation and maintenance of the old city.

Of increasing importance to these groups is a inter group coordinated effort in presenting the St. Augustine story to the visitor. As these groups progress with their individual efforts, a wealth of possibilities emerge for achieving mutual goals.

The Old City at Present

Generally, the ancient city plan is intact, with major features presently well-defined, such as the "town square," the street plan, the Castillo, City Gates, and some of the historic structures. All this is a good foundation to work from, albeit newer architecture and use has replaced most of the older structures. The general mood and atmosphere presently displayed by St. Augustine is favorably pleasant. It is a small city, sensitively geared to pedestrian scale--indeed, an automoble coming down one of these narrow streets seeems an affront and annoyance to the serene character of these old streets and to people on foot attempting to absorb the flavor. (See Regional Characteristics).

Analysis of Existing Trends and Future Opportunities

Today, through the dedicated interest of individuals and organizations, St. Augustine has realized great progress toward the potential in recognition of its heritage. With the initial city plan and principal features largely intact, St. Augustine is restoring skillfully and convincingly other buildings

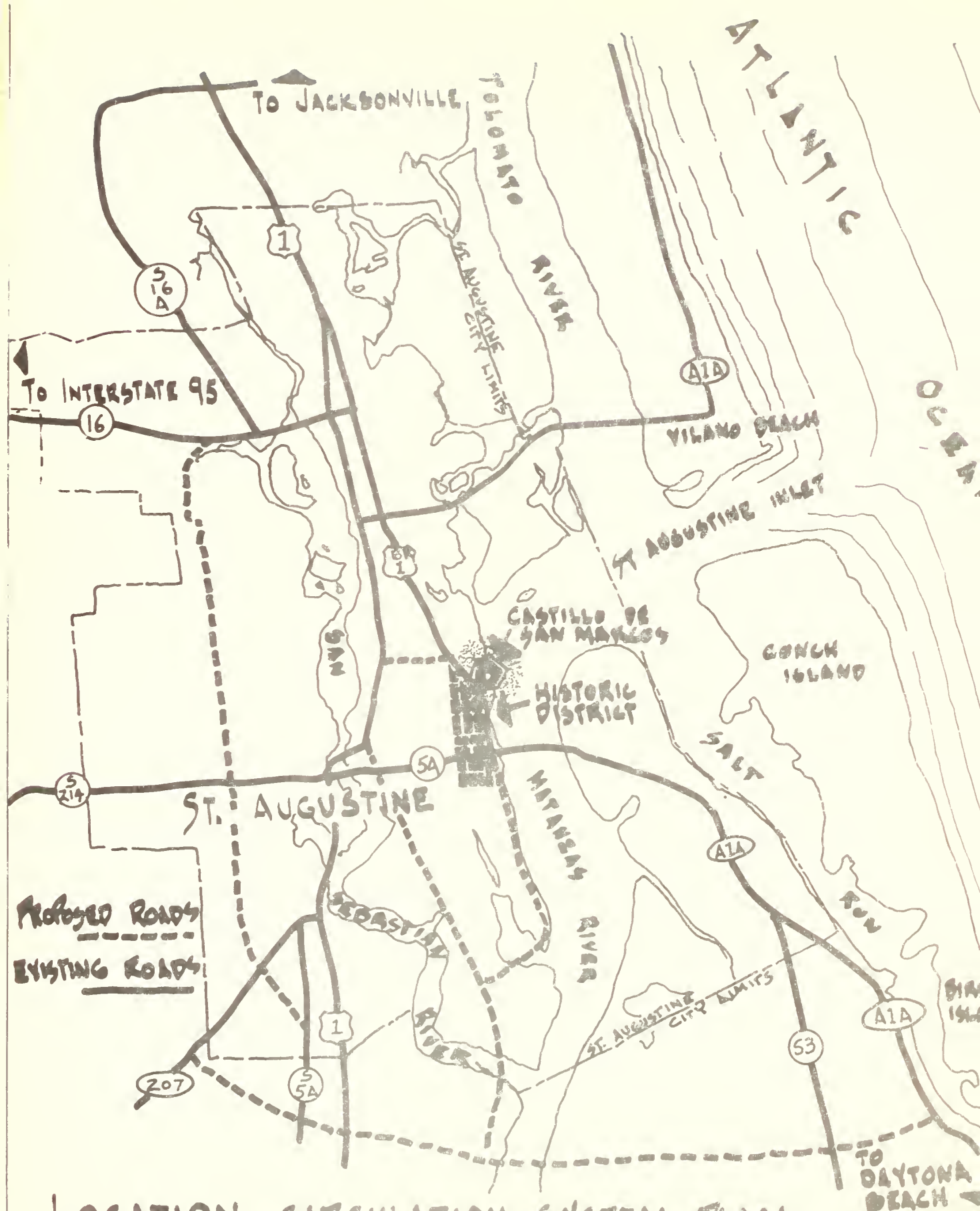
within this framework.

The cornerstone to future progress will depend strongly on greater cooperation and consolidation of those projects already started and advanced by the restoration organizations. Individually, these groups have miraculously advanced the quality and awareness of the city's appearance and history. Collectively, their expertise could insure greater progress, efficiency of operation, and opportunity for greater visitor services.

With the stewardship of Castillo de San Marcos being charged to the National Park Service, this agency has a great opportunity to work with other St. Augustine restoration groups on matters of mutual concern. The National Park Service recognizes the need for close contact with the St. Augustine redevelopment groups to find areas for future cooperation in presenting a fuller St. Augustine story to the public. At present, the fort is interpreted primarily as a military post and secondarily as a part of the Spanish empire development. There is need for integration of this military theme with other aspects of the Spanish settlement of St. Augustine. Except under siege conditions, people did not live at the fort. This was only a duty station.The heart of activity was in town and the daily life of the inhabitants can be seen in their writings, their architecture and other physical reminders of the past.

The restoration work within the town is of increasing importance to the portrayal of a well-rounded story to the public. Although no one can predict the future course of the various concerned groups in St. Augustine with any degree of certainty, the time is approaching where major planning decisions will be essential to improved interpretation and visitor services.

Preliminary discussions between the Service and the restoration groups indicate a genuine willingness to work toward mutual goals, particularly



LOCATION - CIRCULATION SYSTEM PLAN
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

in developing facilities for visitors to St. Augustine. Investigation of the progress made thus far in redeveloping the town reveals that some concepts, based on patterns taking form, would improve the fragmented scene which now greets visitors. As reconstruction proceeds, for example, the need for a central visitor facility, dealing with St. Augustine's whole past, becomes more apparent. Present visitor orientation is fragmented. Each group conducts its services independently. The disadvantages of this system are obvious. Exhibit facilities are scattered throughout the city. They heavily slant their material, and neglect a fuller, more representative presentation to the visitor of what is available for him to see and do. All involved groups in effect compete for visitors.

In the realm of historic site access and traffic circulation, there is room for cooperation in the attainment of mutual goals. The present highway system forces much traffic through the city to the detriment of the presentation of the old town. Future rerouting of main highway arteries through St. Augustine will affect the quality of presentation of the city's restored area. Such changes will be principal determinants in how well the interior zone of the restored town can be protected from the obtrusive encroachment of modern vehicles. On these decisions will hinge any future hope of partial or complete removal of parking areas and/or highways from the immediate foreground of the Castillo fortress. The role of the Service must continue to be encouragement, cooperation and participation in attaining the best solution to preserving and interpreting historic St. Augustine.

The crucial question of access to the historic area centers on a location in the vicinity of the City Gate, a logical entering point

for visitors. Centralized parking, visitor information and historical orientation are goals supportable by all concerned groups. A site in this area would have the multiple benefits of convenience to major highways and historic resources, and be an excellent point of beginning for historic tours of both the Castillo and the restored area.

The complete restoration of the Cubo Line is another goal to be sought through mutual effort of Service and city. Through such historical re-creation, the door would be opened wider for broader interpretive experiences which would relate the old Spanish city to its supporting fortifications.

Thus, we see brought forth here a potential cooperative planning, development and operations concept. It is one urgently needed as time and progress institute new problems before older ones are solved. We are impressed with the interest and speed with which St. Augustine is recapturing its heritage, its flavor, and its universal appeal as a beautiful place to visit. As the Federal agency principally charged with perpetuation and interpretation of our country's historic resources, our encouragement and assistance must be made available to spur these efforts and the considerable accomplishments of the people of St. Augustine.

Administrative Services and Organization

From a headquarters administration building in St. Augustine, the Superintendent directs operations at Fort Caroline National Memorial and Fort Matanzas National Monument as well as the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument. With the Castillo located in the heart of St. Augustine, this presents important and time-consuming public relations by management in dealing with all of the history-oriented groups, city, county and State officials, commercial tourist-oriented attractions, federal agencies, etc. Group liaison and memberships must cover all of these collateral interests and direct cooperation groups for the three areas as well as the State organizations due to the fact that the Superintendent here is the North Florida keyman.

An Administrative Officer, reporting to the Superintendent, directs and coordinates all of the administrative services necessary to carry out the functions of the three areas.

At Castillo, the Division of Interpretation is also responsible for protection of park visitors, resources and facilities, and visitor safety. The Chief Park Historian has general direction over interpretation at Fort Matanzas and Fort Caroline, and direct responsibility for the programs at Castillo de San Marcos.

Interpretive services at the Castillo are handled by a Supervisory Historian who is in immediate charge of that operation; 3 technicians; and a cash clerk, who collects admission fees. This permanent force is

supplemented by temporary and seasonal employment to the extent of 3.0 man-years.

The maintenance division operates and maintains the physical plant in a manner contributing to the efficient functioning of the park, to the welfare of visitors, and to preservation of park resources. A maintenance foreman is directly responsible for all maintenance and minor construction at Castillo de San Marcos: and general and technical direction over those activities at Fort Matanzas and Fort Caroline.

Staff Facilities

The administration building is generally adequate, providing offices, maintenance shops and equipment storage, and library. Additional space is needed for storage of museum collections.

The Service has no housing in St. Augustine. Residential needs are satisfactorily served in the surrounding community.

Staffing

The existing authorized staff at Castillo includes the following:

Permanent	Existing
Management:	
Superintendent	1
Administrative Officer	1
Secretary	1
Clerk-Typist	1
Interpretation & RM	
Chief Park Historian	1
Supervisory Historian	1
Park Technicians	3
Cash Clerk	1

Permanent	Existing
Maintenance & Rehabilitation	
Foreman III	1
Maintenanceman	1
Caretaker	1
Seasonal & Temporary	
Interpretation & RM	
Park Ranger (Historian)	1.0 M.Y.
Cash Clerk	0.5 M.Y.
Maintenance & Rehabilitation	
Charwoman (part-time)	0.3 M.Y.
Laborer	1.5 M.Y.

Staffing Needs

Future staffing adjustments will be required to insure effective management of programs in four areas of concern: structural stabilization, area protection, research, and orientation/interpretation services.

As indicated earlier, the addition of maintenance-prone facilities, i.e., the administrative building, cannon carriages at the Castillo and Cubo Line, has meant lagging efforts in structural stabilization. Staffing will be required to establish a regular program of repointing and plant-growth removal on the fort.

This plan recommends that consideration be given to night watchman services to provide protection at night in this urban park.

Qualified research personnel should be assigned to the task of historical studies for Castillo, Fort Matanzas, Fort Caroline, and other Spanish-related areas. It is work that requires not only Spanish and

English fluency, but sound background in Spanish and Spanish-American history, understanding of the Spanish archival system, post-1500 paleography, and thorough grounding in the post-Renaissance principles of fortification, defense, military organization and tactics, as well as familiarity with regional names, places, and events which comes only after a long apprenticeship of reading manuscript sources. Unless the history resources are built into a foundation for sound interpretive planning in the future, the quality of interpretation is bound to suffer.

The size of the permanent staff permits only minimal operation of a park which has heavy year-round attendance. This plan suggests added historical demonstrations, possible evening interpretive use, continuation and expansion of personal orientation and tour services in the fort, and participation in possible future cooperative visitor center programs. Support of such expanded personal services will require additional seasonal and permanent interpretive staffing.

Management and Development Requirements

Castillo de San Marcos was the recipient of a major development program prior to the Quadricentennial Year 1965. This program resulted in relocation of Castillo Drive, construction of a major parking facility and administrative building, and restoration of significant historic features. With this development period a matter of past history, management programs today involve refinement of existing services more than any large-scale new development.

Highest priority on the action scale should be assigned to the need (1) for stabilizing the historic structure, (2) redesigning utility systems, (3) improving traffic control and resource protection techniques, and (4) upgrading interpretation and orientation services with emphasis on establishing long-range cooperative visitor services with city restoration groups.

Extensive supporting research will be required prior to upgrading the interpretive program and certain structural restoration projects.

There is no reason to delay negotiations (1) to acquire the non-Federal lands east of A1A,(2) to issue a special-use permit for State maintenance of Federally-owned segments of A1A and (3) to acquire effective jurisdiction on all monument lands.

The future direction of the historical restoration of St. Augustine will determine the course of action taken by the Service in historical restoration, land acquisition, and visitor services.

BASIC INFORMATION

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Access to the Monument

Major trafficways in northern Florida provide excellent access to the St. Augustine area.

In the immediate environs of the monument, two routes of access are significant. Florida AIA, which parallels the ocean north and south of St. Augustine, carries traffic directly to the monument parking area. U.S. 1 bypasses the restored area on the western limit of the city with good direct access by way of Business U.S. 1 and AIA.

The State Road Department is planning additions to the St. Johns County road system that will have long-range effects on the historical zone in St. Augustine. A proposed bridge across the Matanzas River will reroute some traffic around the city's restored area, sparing it of some of the heavy traffic which presently inundates the area, including the roadway in front of the Castillo.

Traffic Circulation within the Critical Zone

The Castillo parking area (on A1A) is designed for 139 cars and seven busses. The lot is filled to capacity day after day during seasonal peaks. While most of those visitors parked at the Castillo are in fact using the area, a number park here while using nearby commercial establishments or touring the city restored area. This is in part due to the perplexing problems of parking and visitor circulation throughout the restored area. Two public parking facilities are available, one at the Chamber of Commerce Reception Center (on the edge of the city restored area) and one metered 70-car unit in the middle of the restored area but accessible only by very narrow side streets off the main thoroughfares.

Automobile traffic generally circulates throughout the restored area with but minimal restrictions and maximum distraction to pedestrians enjoying the town's quaint old sections. A1A in particular carries heavy traffic into and through a portion of the historic zone with particular detriment to the Castillo.

Monument Surroundings

The monument is located in St. Augustine, Florida, a city of approximately 16,000 population. Because of the nature of this area--its small size, the openness of views of surrounding lands, and the high view from atop the Castillo terreplein--the quality of surrounding land uses is of special importance.

Several factors are notable in this respect. The vista beyond the park looking from the Castillo across the bay toward the Atlantic Ocean is of great interpretive and esthetic value. The city of St. Augustine has spilled over onto Anastasia Island on the east side of the Matanzas River (bay). However, development across from the Castillo is principally residential and the bay is of such breadth that this development does not adversely affect this easterly view.

Florida Highway A1A is the main north-south route through the east side of St. Augustine. This heavily-used road is immediately adjacent to the west side of the monument and presents a serious intrusive element that must be recognized. Beyond A1A, property ownership is exceedingly diverse, ranging from historic cemetery and Preservation Board properties to City Reception Center and privately owned commercial and residential development. These properties lie within a district which, though zoned commercially at present, has been recognized in the plans of the State Preservation Board as a zone of historical importance. This proximity, in fact, of elements of the historic and partially restored St. Augustine to the Castillo is a significant physical

relationship which suggests the possibility of more effective future land-use zoning through city/State/Monument cooperation.

Privately owned properties adjoining the north boundary consist of two residential tracts and a commercial tourist attraction (Ripley's Believe-it-or-Not Museum).

Tourist Center - St. Augustine/St. Johns County

In a State tourist study conducted by the Florida Development Commission in 1967, 181,349 tourists indicated that St. Augustine was a destination point. The Commission estimated that 500,000 stopped in St. Augustine en route to other points in Florida. This interest has been stimulated by the endeavor of several groups to preserve and present to the visitor the historic district of the National Park Service, the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board (a State agency), St. Augustine Restoration, Incorporated, the St. Augustine Historical Society, and private interests. In addition to the broad-scale historical/cultural presentation, a number of other tourist-oriented attractions have been developed to interest the public.

The Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board (a State agency created by the State of Florida in 1959), has acquired and restored and/or reconstructed the following properties which are used for general exhibition and to manufacture, exhibit, and sell crafts of the colonial period:

Avero-Salcedo House
Arrivas House
Benet Store
Gallegos House
Gonzalez House
Triay House
Benet House
Blacksmith Shop
Print Shop
Florida State Exhibit-Center
Spanish Hospital 1818-21
Watson House

The St. Augustine Restoration, Incorporated, an auxiliary non-profit corporation, was created by the Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission to receive and hold donations for the restoration and reconstruction program. This corporation has bought and restored and/or

reconstructed (or constructed) the following structures, which are also used for manufacture, exhibit and sale of crafts and for general exhibition:

Rivera House
Sanchez Ortigos House
Woodwork Shop
Pottery Shop
Ortega House
Villalonga House
Santoya House
Marin-Hassett House
Hispanic Garden
Silversmith Shop
Herrera House
La Posada

The La Posada was a typical Spanish inn and is being exhibited as such, without alteration.

The history of St. Augustine and its environs is being preserved by the St. Augustine Historical Society, by making available adequate historical data, much of which relates to house sites and genealogy. The society has acquired an outstanding specialized library of books and microfilm for this purpose. It owns the Oldest House and the Tovar House, two 18th century structures, the "Old Curiosity Shop," and maintains a museum depicting the history of St. Augustine. The museum was designed and built by National Park Service museum laboratory specialists. The society also owns several other historic sites, some historical reconstructions, and administers the Llambias House, a historic structure owned by the city of St. Augustine.

Ten buildings have been restored, built with attention to historical precedent by individuals and business firms, including the Casa del Hidalgo, erected by the Government of Spain and used to provide information on and promote tourist travel to Spain; and the votive church and chancery, erected by the Diocese of St. Augustine.

Despite limited financial assistance, lack of complete local support, and skepticism, very significant progress has been made in restoring colonial St. Augustine. Since 1960 there have been 38 structures restored or reconstructed, and the program is already a popular visitor attraction.

An outdoor drama titled "Cross and Sword," depicting the Spanish settlement of St. Augustine, plays in St. Augustine during the summer. It is Florida's official state play.

Although St. Augustine capitalizes principally on its great wealth of history, nearby beaches and State parks offer outdoor recreation opportunities, and a number of privately owned tourist attractions stimulate greater visitation to the area.

OTHER MANAGEMENT FACTORS

Legal Factors

Establishment

The monument was established as Fort Marion National Monument by Presidential Proclamation No. 1713 (43 Stat. 1968) on October 15, 1924. The Spanish name, Castillo de San Marcos, was restored to the monument by Congress on June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 312). It was administered by the War Department until transferred to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service by Executive Orders No. 6166 of June 10,1933 and No. 6228 of July 28, 1933.

Jurisdiction

The park holds exclusive jurisdiction over the land comprised in the proclamation as a national monument, and proprietary jurisdiction over the land acquired since then.

Lands

Congress authorized boundary changes as follows:

1. Act of Congress (34 Stat. 913), dated February 21, 1907, authorized the conveyance, by revocable deed, of 2.27 acres of land to the St. Johns County Board of Public Instruction for school purposes. The Act stated that any portion of the conveyed land which ceased to be used for school purposes will revert to the ownership of the United States. The land was transferred by the Secretary of War to the St. Johns County Board of Public Instruction on March 12, 1908.

2. Act of Congress dated July 5, 1960 (74 Stat. 317) authorized the addition of 1.68 acres of land to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument.

Other Legal Provisions

An Act of Congress of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2029) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to adjust monument boundaries through exchange with adjacent property owners or merely delete unneeded lands, "upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed satisfactory to him,***"

This act authorizes the Secretary to accept land donations, interests in land or buildings, structures, and other property adjacent to and within 1500 feet of the monument boundary, "in the vicinity of Fort Marion Circle (now Castillo Drive) and the Old City Gates," and donations of funds for purchase and maintenance.

As a result of boundary changes affected in 1960 and earlier adjustments, the existing monument boundary includes several small segments of non-Federal property between relocated Castillo Drive and the Castillo. More important, in the development period prior to the 1965 Quadricentennial, a portion of the principal monument parking area and entrance was constructed on non-Federal lands vacated by the relocation of Bay Street. (See Land Status Map, page 49).

Special Use Permits

rmit No.	Permittee	Date	Purpose	Period
numbered	Florida St. Rd. Dept.	1-1-54	ROW for SR #5, U.S. #1, Orange St. at City Gate	20 yrs.
5-1-65	City of St. Augustine	5-1-65	ROW for a 10" water main at City Gate	20 yrs.
-10-0131-1464	City of St. Augustine	5-1-65	ROW to install and maintain street lights along Castillo Drive	20 yrs.
-10-0131-1465	Atlanta Gas Co.	5-1-65	ROW to install and maintain 8" gas main through old City Gate	20 yrs.
tter of Auth.	Southern Bell T & T	5-6-65	ROW for construction and maintenance of underground cable across fort green	
343:1	St. Augustine Hist. R&P Comm.	6-1-65	ROW for access & egress over 12' driveway, leading to Patisserie Parisienne & Mi Refugio Restaurant	20 yrs.
tter	St. Johns County Board of Public Inst.	5-21-65	ROW for Fla. P&L Co. to install & maintain meter	
343:2	Southern Bell T & T	8-1-65	ROW for a telephone line to serve residents & businesses	20 yrs.
tter of Auth.	Florida P&L Co.	4-19-67	Authorizes ROW along the east side of A1A from park headquarters to point adjacent to fort to maintain electric underground line	Perpetual

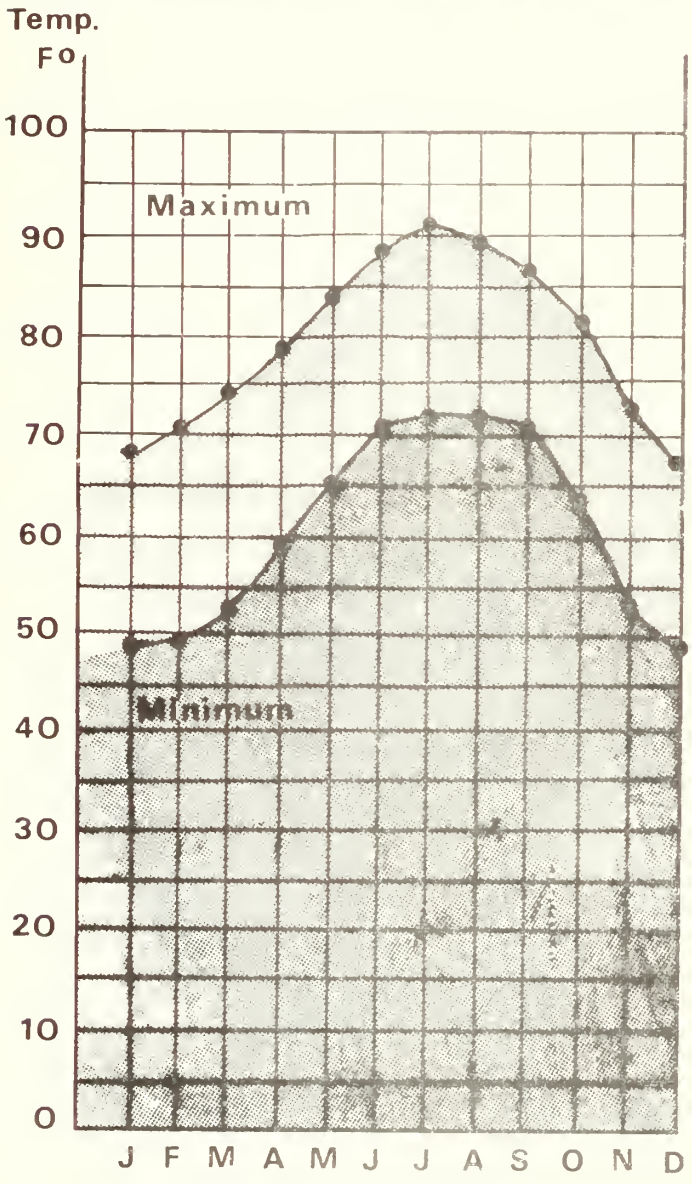
Weather Summary — St. Augustine, Fla.

Elev. 15 Ft.

Means and Extremes for Period 1925 — 1954

TEMPERATURES

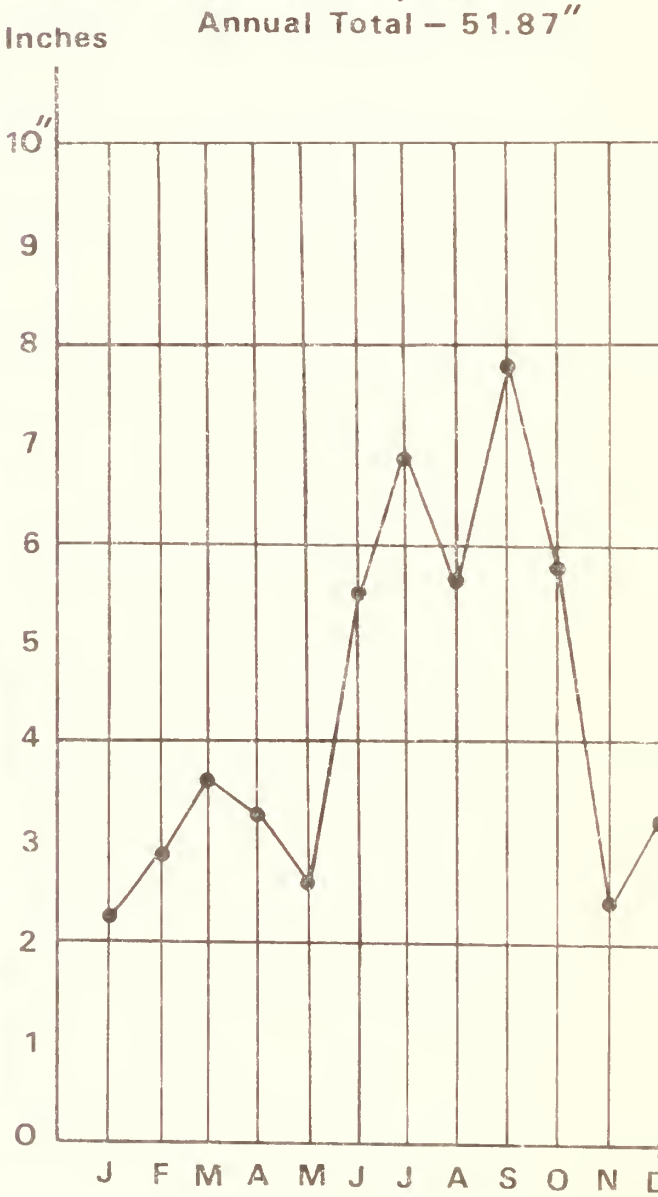
Mean Daily Maximum and Minimum



PRECIPITATION

Average Monthly Amount

Annual Total — 51.87″



Climate

The weather summary chart indicates climatological data reported by the U.S. Weather Bureau in St. Augustine, Florida.

Temperature

The moderating influence of the waters of the Atlantic on maximum temperatures in summer and minimum temperatures in winter is pronounced along the immediate coast but diminishes noticeably a few miles inland. The mean daily maximum temperature at the beach is about one degree lower in winter and about two and one-half degrees lower in summer than in the city. The highest temperature ever recorded in St. Augustine was 104° in June 1914 and the lowest was 13° in February 1899. The average dates of the first freezing temperature in the fall and the last in the spring are December 18th and February 5th, respectively.

Precipitation

The 4-month period from the middle of June to the middle of October constitutes the rainy season and accounts for 50% of the annual precipitation. The major portion of the rainy season precipitation is due to the frequent afternoon and evening thunderstorms which in addition to supplying moisture also reduce the summer daytime temperatures to comfortable levels very quickly.

Special Conditions

Tropical storms that occasionally pass in the vicinity of St. Augustine bring some of the heaviest rains. The record rainfall for one day of

9.40 inches in October 1941 was associated with a tropical storm. Tropical storms occasionally bring hazardous conditions to this area and the chances of hurricane-force winds in any given year are estimated at about one in forty. The usual paths of hurricanes in this area are such that most Atlantic storms will either cross the coast line well south of St. Augustine or move northward some distance offshore. Storms from the Gulf of Mexico may move through this area, but do so only after moving a hundred miles or more over land which would usually cause a material reduction in the intensity of a storm. (The September 1968 hurricane, "Gladys," swept overland from the Gulf of Mexico and caused damages to trees, utility lines and numerous buildings in the St. Augustine area.)

Thunderstorms occasionally develop to severe proportions and include hail and strong winds.

Snow has occurred only on rare occasions.

Prevailing winds are northeasterly in winter and southeasterly in summer with velocities generall- ranging from 12 to 20 mph during the day and usually dropping below 10 mph at night.

The Visitor to Castillo

Trend of Visitation: The past ten years have shown a generally steady increase in visitation at the Castillo.

Annual Visitation		
1959 - 356,205	1964 - 322,370	Quadricentennial (Construction Year: access difficult due to road relocation).
1960 - 366,347	1965 - 469,851	
1961 - 385,606	1966 - 488,521	
1962 - 416,605	1967 - 473,752	
1963 - 444,247	1968 - 446,300	

The summer months bring peak visitation loads with parking facilities at the monument taxed to capacity. Visitor use the remainder of the year ranges from an average 1000-1500 (approx.) per day in the spring; 500-1000 (approx.) per day in fall and winter. It is during the spring months taht the greatest influx of organized groups occurs. Sundays are typically days of heaviest visitation. During the summer of 1967, for example, visitation on Sundays was as follows:

June	Vis.	July	Vis.	Aug.	Vis.	Sept.	Vis.
4	1,980	2	3,734	6	3,264	3	3,457
11	2,176	9	3,046	13	2,479		
18	2,849	16	3,155	20	3,488		
25	2,842	23	3,306	27	2,513		
		30	3,059				

The most recent projection of the Branch of Statistical Analysis records the following future use estimates:

1969 - 560,600	1974 - 666,000
1970 - 581,800	1975 - 687,800
1971 - 603,000	1976 - 709,000
1972 - 624,200	1977 - 730,200
1973 - 645,400	1978 - 751,400

It should be noted, however, that some limitation or control of use may be required because of the simple physical fact of size of the

primary historical structure. The visitor-use capacity of the fort has been estimated to be 400. (See Visitor Use Capacity, page 27). Beyond this point, the questions of visitor safety and satisfaction must be considered seriously.

Origin of Visitor: It has been approximated that 82% of Castillo's visitors are out of State, 14% are regional, and 4% are from other countries. Family groups comprise 91% of park visitors, while 8% are school groups on educational tours. Foreign visitors make up about 1%.

Length of Stay: The Castillo has an admission fee charged in accordance with Service policy. The average duration of visit is approximately 30-40 minutes.

Visitor Services: The Castillo is a day-use area with services centered on the program of historical interpretation. The interpretive experience in the fort may include a guided tour of the fort and/or historical demonstrations. However, supporting interpretive facilities offer the opportunity for a self-guided visit. Museum exhibits, audio units, signs and other media within and outside the fort aid the visitor in understanding the story of the Castillo and its related fortifications.

The proportion of visitors taking the guided tour is indicated in the following statistics:

Visitation - 1967

Month	Total	No. on Tour
January	20,496	1,488
February	26,352	3,375
March	48,093	7,966
April	32,658	7,074
May	27,344	9,476
June	60,617	11,399
July	88,917	21,324
August	82,742	16,046
September	21,360	1,655
October	16,641	708
November	18,604	1,945
December	29,928	91

There are important supportive or complementary visitor orientation and interpretation programs available in St. Augustine. The nearby St. Augustine Chamber of Commerce Information Center, which is open daily throughout the year, directs visitors to the Castillo and other points of interest.

Visitors to Chamber of Commerce Information Center (1967)

January	8,463	July	36,577
February	11,132	August	33,161
March	23,187	September	7,883
April	14,622	October	8,123
May	9,476	November	9,047
June	24,727	December	14,879

Colonial St. Augustine is being restored to conform with original Spanish design. The unique folk architecture of the reconstructed area, its historic attractions, and many other varied tourist-oriented attractions are popular with park visitors.

APPENDIX

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, there are various military reservations under the control of the Secretary of War which comprise areas of historic and scientific interest:

AND WHEREAS, by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";

NOW THEREFORE, I Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, under authority of the said Act of Congress do hereby declare and proclaim the hereinafter designated areas with the historic structures and objects thereto appertaining, and any other object or objects specifically designated within the following military reservations to be national monuments:

* * * * *

FORT MARION, FLORIDA

The entire area comprising 18.09 acres situated in the city of Saint Augustine, Florida.

* * * * *

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

(SEAL.)

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

An Act to authorize the adjustment of the boundary of the Fort Marion National Monument, Florida, in the vicinity of Fort Marion Circle, and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2029)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to adjust the boundary of the Fort Marion National Monument, Florida, in the vicinity of Fort Marion Circle, and for said purpose is authorized to convey to adjacent property owners, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed satisfactory to him, title to such portions of monument land as he may determine to be no longer necessary for said monument, or he may accept in consideration therefor title to such portion of any adjacent property as he may deem desirable to satisfactorily adjust the boundary of said monument.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land or buildings, structures, and other property adjacent to and within a distance of one thousand five hundred feet of the boundary of the Fort Marion National Monument in the vicinity of Fort Marion Circle and the Old City Gates, and donations of funds for the purchase and maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,*
That he may acquire on behalf of the United States out of any donated funds, by purchase at prices deemed by him reasonable or by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land adjacent to the boundary of the Fort Marion National Monument in the vicinity of Fort Marion Circle and the Old City Gates as may be deemed desirable by him for addition to the monument.

Sec. 3. That any lands acquired on behalf of the United States under the provisions of this Act shall be, and the same are hereby, added to the Fort Marion National Monument and shall be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to said monument.

An Act to change the designation of the Fort Marion National Monument, in the State of Florida, and for other purposes, approved June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 312)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the area now within the Fort Marion National Monument, in the State of Florida, shall hereafter be known as the "Castillo de San Marcos National Monument", under which name the aforesaid national monument shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Fort Marion National Monument.

An Act to add certain lands to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in the State of Florida, approved July 5, 1960 (74 Stat. 317)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to procure in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the following described lands, or interests therein, situated in the city of Saint Augustine, Saint Johns County, Florida, for addition to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument:

Description for Parcel A

Beginning at a corner of the present Castillo de San Marcos National Monument boundary, said point also being the northeast corner of block 1, city of Saint Augustine, Florida; thence running along the present boundary of the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument as follows:

North 82 degrees 04 minutes west a distance of 35.46 feet;

Thence north 81 degrees 47 minutes west a distance of 60.17 feet;

Thence south 30 degrees 21 minutes west a distance of 16.36 feet;

Thence north 72 degrees 01 minutes west a distance of 97.52 feet;

Thence north 1 degree 28 minutes west a distance of 4.09 feet;

Thence north 11 degrees 18 minutes west a distance of 39.02 feet;

Thence south 77 degrees 32 minutes west a distance of 0.51 feet;

Thence north 10 degrees 50 minutes west a distance of 32.96 feet;

Thence north 7 degrees 36 minutes west a distance of 37.61 feet;

Thence south 88 degrees 54 minutes west a distance of 29.30 feet;

Thence south 73 degrees 52 minutes west a distance of 95.86 feet;

Thence north 2 degrees 21 minutes east a distance of 22.64 feet;

Thence north 4 degrees 39 minutes west a distance of 28.03 feet;

Thence north 81 degrees 08 minutes east a distance of 0.49 feet;

Thence north 7 degrees 10 minutes west a distance of 9.51 feet;

Thence north 65 degrees 12 minutes west a distance of 9.01 feet;

Thence south 80 degrees 49 minutes west a distance of 71.39 feet to a point in the southerly right-of-way line of the proposed Castillo Drive as delineated on the survey map by Emmett William Pacetti and Associates in three sheets dated April 23, 1960, file numbered LD-54 and revised June 2, 1960, said point being in the arc of a curve, concave to the southeast and having a radius of 465.00 feet, the radius of said curve bearing north 58 degrees 20 minutes 03 seconds east from said point;

Thence leaving the present National Monument boundary and running along the southerly right-of-way line of the proposed Castillo Drive along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 30 degrees 42 minutes 03 seconds, 249.16 feet to the end of said curve;

Thence south 62 degrees 25 minutes east 110.59 feet along the southerly right-of-way line of the proposed Castillo Drive to a point in the west line of block 1, city of Saint Augustine, Florida;

Thence leaving the southerly right-of-way line of the proposed Castillo Drive and running south 16 degrees 22 minutes west 81.72 feet along the west line of block 1, city of Saint Augustine to the southwest corner of said block 1;

Thence south 83 degrees 38 minutes east 192.00 feet along the south line of said block 1 to a point in the westerly right-of-way line of Florida State road A-1-A;

Thence north 4 degrees 47 minutes west 140.23 feet along the westerly right-of-way line of Florida State road A-1-A to a point in the present Castillo de San Marcos National Monument boundary;

Thence south 85 degrees 05 minutes west 8.57 feet along said National Monument boundary to a stone monument;

Thence north 5 degrees 21 minutes west 34.90 feet along said National Monument boundary to the point of beginning and containing approximately 1.05 acres.

Description for Parcel B

Beginning at a corner of the present Castillo de San Marcos National Monument boundary, said point also being the nrotheast corner of block 6, city of Saint Augustine, Florida;

Thence south 78 degrees 06 minutes west 72.95 feet along the present Castillo de San Marcos National Monument boundary common to the north line of said block 6 to a point in the southerly right-of-way line of the proposed Castillo Drive as delineated on the survey map by Emmett William Pacetti and Associates in three sheets dated April 23, 1960, file numbered LD-54 and revised June 2, 1960, said point being in the arc of a curve concave to the southwest and having a radius of 612.00 feet; the radius of said curve bearing south 54 degrees 39 minutes 11 seconds west from said point;

Thence leaving the present National Monument boundary and running along the southerly right-of-way line of the proposed Castillo Drive along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 13 degrees 25 minutes 41 seconds 143.45 feet to the end of said curve;

Thence south 21 degrees 55 minutes east 169.16 feet along the southerly right-of-way line of the proposed Castillo Drive to a point in the southerly line of lot 20,block 7, city of Saint Augustine, Florida and the present Castillo de San Marcos National Monument boundary.

Thence leaving the southerly right-of-way line of the proposed Castillo Drive and running along the present boundary of the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument as follows:

North 82 degrees 20 minutes east a distance of 62.90 feet;

Thence north 10 degrees 42 minutes west a distance of 40.27 feet;

Thence north 33 degrees 22 minutes west a distance of 6.76 feet;

Thence north 79 degrees 26 minutes west a distance of 6.21 feet;

Thence south 83 degrees 06 minutes west a distance of 2.20 feet;

Thence north 75 degrees 11 minutes west a distance of 36.48 feet;

Thence north 13 degrees 56 minutes west a distance of 152.00 feet;

Thence south 80 degrees 29 minutes west a distance of 3.78 feet;

Thence north 17 degrees 13 minutes west a distance of 2.00 feet;

Thence north 17 degrees 32 minutes west a distance of 20.07 feet;

Thence north 72 degrees 20 minutes east a distance of 2.81 feet;

Thence north 17 degrees 26 minutes west a distance of 11.61 feet;

Thence south 72 degrees 28 minutes west a distance of 2.99 feet;

Thence north 17 degrees 32 minutes west a distance of 57.46 feet to the point of beginning and containing approximately 0.32 acres.

Description for Parcel C

Beginning at a corner in the existing boundary of the present Castillo de San Marcos National Monument which is the northeasterly corner of Orange Street located about 20.0 feet west of the city gates;

Thence westerly along the northerly right-of-way line of Orange Street, which also is the present boundary of the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, a distance of about 180.0 feet to a point 2.0 feet east of the east wall of the school dental clinic building;

Thence in a northerly direction on a line parallel to and 2.0 feet east of said building wall a distance of 75.0 feet, more or less, to a point in the north boundary of the historic "Lines";

Thence easterly 180.0 feet, more or less, to a westerly corner of the present boundary of the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument lying northwest of the city gates;

Thence southerly along the present boundary of the national monument 75.0 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; containing in all an area of about 0.31 acre of land.

(b) The Secretary shall, in procuring lands or interests therein pursuant to the provisions of this section, acquire such lands or interests therein only by negotiations; except that the lands or interests therein described as block 1, city of Saint Augustine, Florida, may be acquired by the Secretary in such manner as he may deem to be in the public interest, including procurement with funds which may be appropriated therefor.

Sec. 2. (a) When title to the lands, or interests therein, described in the first section of this Act is acquired by the Secretary of the Interior, such lands or interests so acquired shall become a part of the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument.

(b) All laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument shall be applicable with respect to such lands or interests acquired by the Secretary pursuant to this Act.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, THE FLORIDA STATE ROAD DEPARTMENT, THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, AND THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA, RELATING TO TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION AT CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT

THIS MEMORANDUM expresses an agreement reached between the National Park Service, the Florida State Road Department, the City Commission of the City of St. Augustine, Florida, and the Board of County Commissioners of St. Johns County, Florida, as a result of meetings held in St. Augustine, Florida, on March 28, 1958, between representatives of the parties hereto, relating to the temporary improvement of the road from San Marcos Avenue to Bay Street in St. Augustine and the effect of such improvement upon Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, as follows:

1. All parties will cooperate toward completion of the ultimate plan for the development of the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument as delineated on Drawing No. HM-CSM 2063-C dated April 3, 1957, marked Exhibit "A" and attached hereto as a part hereof. Plan Exhibit "B" was an interim study plan which is not concerned with this agreement and is not a part hereof.

2. The State Road Department will construct the temporary road according to the location shown on Drawing No. HM-CSM 1010-A dated April 7, 1958, marked Exhibit "C" and attached hereto as a part hereof.

3. The National Park Service will issue to the State Road Department a special use permit in the form hereto attached, authorizing use of Monument lands for road construction subject to the terms and conditions of the permit.

4. St. Johns County agrees to purchase the additional right of way necessary to carry out the compromise road line as shown on Exhibit "C".

5. The State Road Department will submit road construction plans to the National Park Service for approval before advertising for bids.

6. The State Road Department agrees to transfer to the United States, without cost, any residual lands purchased for road right-of-way that lie on the fort side of the road curb.

7. Any walks developed on the fort side of the curb line will be constructed by the National Park Service in accordance with such plans as it might develop for the administration of Castillo de San Marcos National Monument.

8. The State Road Department agrees to transfer to the United States, without cost, any State-owned lands within the proposed enlarged boundaries of the monument after the ultimate new road and parking area are constructed as indicated on Exhibit "A".

9. The State, city, and county officials will diligently seek the early introduction of legislation in the Congress of the United States authorizing an enlargement of the boundary of Castillo de San Marcos National Monument to permit the future construction by the National Park Service of the road and parking area as shown on Exhibit "A" and the appropriation of Federal funds for the purchase of land to consolidate Federal holdings within the revised boundary of the monument.

10. No member of or delegate to Congress or resident commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit that may arise therefrom. Nothing in this paragraph, however, shall invalidate this contract if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Memorandum of Agreement this 29th day of July, 1958.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By /s/ Conrad L. Wirth
The Director

FLORIDA STATE ROAD DEPARTMENT

By /s/ Ralph Davis
Executive Director

CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Attest:

By /s/ Walter Bugeski
Mayor-Commissioner

/s/ Pauline Boyt
City Auditor and Clerk

Approved as to form and correctness.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

/s/ Robert A. Andreu
City Attorney

By /s/ W. E. Byrd

ATTEST:
/s/ Hiram Faver
Hiram Faver
Clerk and Auditor

PLANNING TEAM MEMBERS

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, St. Augustine, Florida	George F. Schesventer, Superintendent L. T. Davenport, Former Superintendent Luis R. Arana, Chief Park Historian Edward Kent, Chief of Maintenance and other members of staff
Southeast Regional Office	Anthony Stark, Resource Management and Visitor Protection Albert Manucy, Interpretive Planner
Environmental Planning and Design, Eastern Service Center	David G. Henderson, Team Captain Rock L. Comstock, Jr., Former Team Capta Richard Giamberdine, Landscape Architect James S. Rouse, Resource Manager David Schmidt, Landscape Architect
Division of Planning and Interpretive Services, WASO	Ray Price, In Charge, Museum Support Gro